

WASHINGTON RECOGNIZES CARRANZA GOVERNMENT.

And Action is Approved by Larger Powers Among South American Lands.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The governments of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala remained to be heard from today, in approval of the action of the United States government in deciding to recognize the Carranza government in Mexico. The other countries which participated in the Pan-American peace conference through their diplomatic representatives—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—already have sanctioned the work of the conference. The approval of the first named governments expected momentarily.

The next step to be taken by the United States will be determined of the form in which the recognition shall be accorded. It is expected to be extended this week, possibly through formal notification to El Arrendondo, Carranza's official agent here. Prohibition of shipment of arms to factions or to the Carranza government will then follow.

Although an arms embargo will materially weaken the resources of the Villa element, M. Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister of the convention government, in a formal statement given out here, announces that the struggle will be continued in Mexico. Similar advice have been received by the state department from American Consular Agent Carothers following an interview with Villa.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 11.—Grave anxiety is felt for the welfare of approximately 600 members of the Mormon colonies of the Casas Grandes district, when the news of the recognition of Carranza becomes generally known in the Villa army mobilized there.

The colonists had already reported depredations by the Villa force but have refused to leave their properties although repeatedly urged by the state department.

In connection with this feature of the situation, word was received by Juarez, today, that Villa governor, Avila at Chihuahua City, has demanded of the American Smelting & Refining Co., that it retire and coin "government ore" under penalty of confiscation and operation by the Villa force there. "Government ore" are understood to be ores confiscated from foreign properties. It is expected here that the American Smelting & Refining Co., out of consideration for the welfare of the Mormon colonists at Casas Grandes, will consider the demand of Governor Avila.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 11.—Forces of General Obregon are reported to be within a few days' march overland from Juarez. This is known in Juarez, patrols having been sent into the country.

Carranza consulate advices declare a revolt is pending in Casas Grandes, where Villa has mobilized his army for an overland advance into Sonora.

Butler Offended.

"I like nothing with spirit to it," said the great star, "that girl has too much spirit to suit me."

"How so?"

"In the first place she is supposed to resist my kissing her, and she puts into it is far from flattering to my personal pride."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Smyrna.

Smyrna can lay claim to a loftier lineage than perhaps any other city on the earth. It is her proud boast that from the earliest dawn of history down to the present time her continuity of name and fame is unbroken. It is in this spirit that she claims Homer for a citizen. His river, the Meles, which gave him a name, runs near the city, and the cave is still shown where he wrote his poems. Smyrna has not been slack in appropriating Homer, endowing him even with a local temple. The saddest chapters in the history of the city are those which record earthquakes and massacres of Greeks by Turks. —London Chronicle.

J. G. Osburn W. B. Robinson
Osburn & Robinson
LAWYERS
Hull Bldg. Carlsbad, N. M.

FATTY'S FOUNTAIN

BEST OF COLD DRINKS

Barber Shop
Billiards

COURTEOUS TREATMENT To All
Everything New and Up-to-date.

R.M. THORNE

UNDERTAKER

LICENSED EMBALMER
Telephone 79

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENDANT, FELIX MILLER, FROM NOTES OF STENOGRAPHER.

The following was received from the stenographer too late for publication last week:

Court conveney at 10 o'clock, a. m., September 30th, 1915, and Felix Miller, the defendant, took the stand in his own behalf, and testified substantially as follows:

That he was a married man, 45 years of age, and had a wife and five children living; that he lived about three miles west of Carlsbad; that he knew Charles M. Acree in his life time, and had been personally acquainted with him something over a year; that he had met him frequently, but didn't know just how many times; that he, Miller, was dry-farming and was running a few stock—a few goats, a few milk cows and a few horses; that he has a homestead consisting of 160 acres; that the first time he ever met Charles M. Acree was in October, 1914; that the occasion of the first meeting was Acree came to his house to see if he had any objections to his, Acree, fencing up the public domain near and around his, Miller's, house (the state objected to the question whether or not anything was said on that first meeting by Acree or by the defendant with reference to that country that Acree was fencing being public domain of the United States, on the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial, he jury was retired and the question argued by counsel, after which the objection of the state was sustained). The defense tendered and offered to prove by the witness on the stand, Felix Miller, the defendant, that on the occasion of the first meeting between Acree and Miller at Miller's house, where Acree asked Miller if he had any objections to his, Acree's, fencing up that country, that the defendant, Miller, told Acree that he did object to his fencing up the country because it would be against his interests, that the deceased, Acree, told the defendant he would fence it regardless of Miller's objections. The state objected to the tender and the court sustained the objection. The defendant further testified that the next time he met the deceased was a little later in October of the same year; that the third meeting between them was in November, 1914; that a few days before the third meeting between them he received a letter from the deceased, which letter was offered and admitted in evidence and ready to the jury, which letter was to the effect that he did not want any gates in his fence; that Claton Miller was present at that conversation; that he and Claton were over on the divide about 3 1/2 miles from his house when the deceased rode up to them; that he asked Acree whether the letter he had received from him in regard to the gate was final; that Acree told him it was, and that he didn't want any passing through his pasture; "He said, also, that he had put one son-of-a-bitch to sleep and I might be the next one; that

Acree Bros. didn't back off from anything"; that he, the defendant, told him he didn't want to have any trouble with him; that the next time he saw Acree was in the town of Carlsbad, but didn't talk to him; that he was arrested in December, charged with trespassing with his goats on Acree's school section; that the case was dismissed at his, the defendant's, cost; that he had a little conversation with Acree on that occasion; that he asked him to point out the boundaries of that school section to him, to that he might keep off it with his goats; that Acree never pointed out the boundaries to him; that he didn't recall seeing Acree again until the day of the fatal encounter; that he was again arrested for trespassing on that school section; that he was charged on this last occasion with trespassing with his goats on the school section on January 25, 1915; to the question whether he could state where the goats were on the 25th and a day or two prior thereto and a day or two subsequent thereto, the state objected and the court sustained the objection; that he knew Lone Miller and saw him in Carlsbad about February 5, 1915, and told him that there was a bat cave out near his place and asked him to come out and look over it; that he knew Lone Miller was interested in bat guano and that that was why he asked him to come out and investigate this cave; that Lone Miller came out to his place on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, for the purpose of investigating this cave and find out whether there was guano in it to such an extent as would pay to work it; that he was busy hauling hay for his goats on Saturday and didn't have time to go to the cave that day; that Lone went with him after the last load of hay and they returned sometime after dark; that the next morning, Sunday morning, February 7th, 1915, they had to work on his windmill because the pump was out of fix; that while they were at work on the wind mill, John Boyd and Fred Reed rode up and talked some time with them; that Hart Barnes and Claton Miller, his son, left that morning with the goats; (to the question whether or not anything was said by him to Hart Barnes and Claton Miller with reference to the purpose of Lone Miller's visit regarding the investigation and exploration of this bat cave when they left with the goats, the state objected as leading and the court sustained the objection); that he knew Lone Miller in Edwards county, Texas; that after he left Texas he didn't see him until about three years ago; and that the next time he saw him was in Carlsbad about Christmas, 1911; that the last time he saw Lone Miller was engaged in driving a tunnel in a bat cave southwest of Carlsbad; that he went out with Lone Miller, to where Lone Miller was driving the shaft in the bat cave, to try to find a place to take his goats; that he wanted to move his goats off because it was so disagreeable where he was with Mr. Acree trying to exclude him from the public domain. (Court suspended at 12 o'clock, noon

until 2 p. m., Friday, Sept. 30, 1915). Felix Miller again on the stand: that Sunday, February 7, 1915, they had dinner at his house about 12 o'clock he thought, and left for the bat cave after dinner; that Lone Miller went with him and they took a lantern and gun; that they took the lantern for the purpose of exploring the bat cave; that when they started off his wife handed him his coat; that it was then warm and he was not wearing a coat; that she also handed him his Winchester and told him to kill some rabbits for the wild cats and coyotes they had; that he and Lone went to the bat cave from the house; that they had arrangements with Claton Miller and Hart Barnes to meet there at the bat cave at about 2 o'clock; that he wanted the boys there because they were thoroughly acquainted with the cave and he and Lone wasn't acquainted with it; that the boys had been in the cave frequently but that he had never been in it but one time before; that the boys had told him that they had found another another crack or crevice in the cave and he wanted them to show him and Lone this crack so that they might investigate it and see if there was not another compartment in the cave that had never been explored; that when they got to the cave the boys had not arrived there; that he and Lone got the ladder and descended into the cave; that they took the lantern and the gun into the cave with them; that they remained about three-quarters of an hour in the cave; that when they came out they looked around to see if they could find anything that would indicate another compartment in the cave, but that they didn't find anything; that they then went down about 30 or 40 yards south or southwest of the cave and sat down to wait for the boys to come; that while they were sitting there they saw a Mexican coming from the east and going towards the west pass down south of them; that the Mexican was a foot; that the next person they saw was a white man on horse-back; that he was riding in a south-westerly direction but he didn't know from what direction he had come; that when he first observed him about 60 yards off the man beckoned to him; that it was 10 or 15 minutes after the Mexican had passed that the white man came along; that the man on horse-back was Charlie Acree; that when Acree beckoned to him he got up from where he was sitting and started to walk towards him; that when he got within about 15 feet of Acree he (Acree) motioned for him to stop; that Acree then said: "I understand that you said in town the other day that I told a wilful or malicious lie, I don't know which, about your goats being on my school section." I told him, I says, Mr. Acree, it was alleged that on the 25th day of January, my goats were on your school section, and I did say it was a wilful and malicious lie and I say it until yet." He said: "you call me a liar, you red-headed son-of-a-bitch, and I will shoot a hole through you, and started that way" (illustrating by throwing his right hand back to his right hip pocket); that when he did and said that he threw his gun up and fired; that he was on the right side of Acree; that he fired because he was in fear of death; that he doesn't know how many times he fired; but think three times; that he stood in the same position all the time he was firing; that he fired just as fast as he could; that when he left he started for his home; that he overtook Lone Miller on the way; that he told Lone Miller that he had to shoot Acree, that he had to do it to save his own life; that when he reached the house his first inclination was to call a doctor; that he rang the doctor and told him what had happened; that he also called the sheriff, Stewart, and told him that he had to shoot a man and told him where he was; that he also called Captain Bujae; that when he got to the jail Stewart asked him how it happened and he told him that he had to shoot Acree in self defense—that he had to do it to save his own life; that Stewart asked him if he saw Acree's gun and he told him no; that he then told Stewart that he didn't care to make any further statement about the case at that time and Stewart told his boy (Allen Stewart) to take him on up and put him in jail; that he had been confined in jail since the 7th of February, 1915.

On cross-examination, the defendant, Miller, practically reiterated his testimony on redirect examination.

EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIR.

Albuquerque, Oct. 13.—Practically all the county exhibits were completed at noon today at the New Mexico State fair, and they present the most comprehensive exhibit of the state's resources ever shown. There are all kinds and all sorts of exhibits, the greater part of them being confined to fruit and products. Without question the booths which are attracting the most attention are Chavez, Eddy and Roosevelt counties, and Curry and Lincoln are not far behind.

The Chavez county exhibit is different. There is not the immense quantity shown in many of the exhibits, some of the counties bringing two carloads of apples alone. But the way in which it is displayed and the unique design, is doing the work. The name Chavez is spelled with crab apples, with a background of shelled feterita. Below this is a bank of thirty-nine boxes of as fancy apples as ever were shown from any county, several boxes of peaches and grapes. On one end is a large N of yellow apples surrounded by Arkansas Black, and on the opposite an M worked in the same way. There are 116 plate displays, and many pumpkins, melons and squashes. In all Chavez county has 125 different varieties of fruit and products. The whole exhibit is enclosed in a bamboo house, made of Indian corn stalks.

The opening day of the fair was the biggest in its history. A windstorm in the afternoon did some damage, but the management quickly came to the rescue and this morning things were running smoothly again.

The twenty-two dairy cattle brought by Tom Malone from his own herd, and the birds of Meldrum Gray,



Juicy, Tender, Broiled Meats

At last it is possible to BROIL steaks, chops, fowl, and fish, saving all the juices and nourishment in the meat, on your own range, in your own home—by using

Cole's Hot Blast Range

No smoke or odor. All the smoke and odor is drawn through the grate and up the chimney. While broiling or roasting the entire top of the range is free for other cooking—thus increasing 33 1/3% the top cooking capacity over all other ranges.

Baking made a pleasure with the large sanitary even baking oven of Cole's Hot Blast Range. A reliable oven thermometer that saves many steps each day is put in the oven door of each range.

Why put up with tough, dried up meat fried in the skillet or smoked and burned with a top broiler. Save your money and the nourishment in the meat by placing this great range in your home. Come in today.

"The Double Capacity Range"

Look for the name "Cole's"—none other genuine

R.M. THORNE



REFERENCE FURNISHED. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
All kinds of repair work done promptly. Personal supervision of all work entrusted to my care.

U. S. Hamilton
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO. Phone 128.

George Perrine and A. D. Crile are attracting no end of attention. The dogs of O. M. Trotter and A. D. Crile are also the center of attraction.

SYMPATHY.

To give and take appears to be the inevitable law, and it seems as if those who have suffered most are those who have given most to us, in our sore human craving for help and sympathy.—Miss Thackeray.

Association.
"A man is known by the company he keeps."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "and many men are unknown by the company they pretend to keep."—Washington Star.

An Art Suspicion.
"True art does not think of money." "No," replied the grand opera manager. "I'm expected to do the thinking, and sometimes I think brain work is as poorly paid in the art business as in another."—Washington Star.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE

STOCK OF LUMBER

We Will Cheerfully Furnish You Estimates on Your Wants.

YOUR PATRONAGE WILL BE APPRECIATED

PECOS VALLEY LUMBER CO.

PHONE 6

SURE! WE HAVE GOOD COAL

OHNEMUS GARAGE

OFFICIAL SERVICE STATION